

agent of the Barber Asphalt Company, a moiety of the \$2,500 contribution which he, McGuire, made to Sulzer after the impeachment.

McGuire admitted that Johnson had sent him a check for \$750 on this account, although earlier in his testimony he had maintained that this \$750 was a regular commission from the Barber Asphalt Company on account of sales of its product to the State Highway Department.

Challenged by Whitman to tell what he had done to earn that \$750, or any commission from the Barber company, McGuire could only mention desultory conversations with John N. Carlisle and "Mr. Ricker and Mr. Burleigh" in that department and the talk with Governor Sulzer.

#### Gave \$3,500 to Sulzer.

His manner on the witness stand, no less than his actual words, left Governor Sulzer standing in this position to the Barber Asphalt Company—that he had solicited and accepted a \$500 contribution from McGuire for his personal campaign (the \$500 that was paid in the bathroom of the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse); that he had solicited and accepted a \$500 contribution from McGuire for his direct primary campaign fund; that he had solicited and accepted a \$2,500 contribution from McGuire for his investigation expenses after his impeachment, and that Sulzer had, while Governor, conferred with McGuire, a stockholder and salesman for the Barber Asphalt Company, as to ways and methods for giving the Barber company a virtual monopoly of the state's highway repair business, so far as all its products were concerned.

McGuire's testimony further put it up to Governor Dix, for the first time since the Mack-Fowler-Reel conference on "sandbagging" has been mentioned, to explain whether he was present, and it clinched still further the previous evidence as to the fact of that conference and its sinister import.

McGuire made an attempt to shield the Barber Asphalt Company, although Whitman forced him to admit that he had told Hennessy that that concern made a \$5,000 contribution to the "barman's" fund. According to the record of the case, he told Hennessy about this contribution from that company last summer, at a time when he was still drawing commissions from the company for its sales to the state.

McGuire at first claimed that he had received only \$750 in commissions from the Barber company; later he added that to a commission check of \$900 from the United States Asphalt Refining Company, which he said came under the same general arrangement he had with the Barber outfit.

Later still, however, he swore that that same \$750 check had been a gift from Johnson, the Barber sales agent, to help him out on his \$2,500 contribution to Sulzer, and in his succeeding and varying explanations he finally became so involved that he could do little more than writhe helplessly in the witness chair, flapping from one attempted explanation to another as a fish flaps from side to side on dry ground.

#### Glares at Hennessy.

Through it all McGuire stared with a hypnotized glare at John A. Hennessy, who was sitting in the courtroom. He appeared to be trying to guess and gamble with his own safety on his guess as to how much information Hennessy had given to Whitman, and as the prosecutor's succeeding questions disclosed more and more of the matters that McGuire had evidently thought were secret between himself and Sulzer, he became more and more cautious and guarded in his answers, until finally he was insisting that he "couldn't recall," no matter what the question was.

When McGuire took the stand he was evidently under the impression that he was to be permitted to read off a carefully prepared statement he held in his hand. This statement was a detailed review of his previous testimony, a week ago, correcting each answer fraught with perjury possibility.

Referring to pages and lines, in the record of the John Doe inquiry, McGuire would read from this statement: "My answer, I have not; should be corrected to read, 'I have,' and my answer, 'I did not say that,' should be corrected to, 'I did say that.' He read out these reading admissions in a husky voice, and with a visible physical trembling.

It was plainly apparent that his counsel, Henry A. Wise, who had advised him to tell the truth and purge himself of his previous perjury, had laid upon him a task that for a man in his weakened physical condition was a terrible ordeal.

McGuire was disappointed to find that he was not to be permitted to read that statement as soon as he took the stand, and he even made a weak attempt to interfere with Chief Magistrate McAdoo, but was cut short.

Whitman began by asking him whether he had been in Cooperstown, on July 5, and after McGuire admitted that he had been there "once this summer," he was asked whether he met Governor Sulzer there. He said he had not, and in answer to further questions denied having seen Hennessy or Lynn J. Arnold there.

"Have you had any conversations with Governor Sulzer about the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company?" Whitman asked.

"No—uh—well, I can't recall."

He admitted under pressure that he owned stock in the Barber Asphalt Company and that his brother, James K. McGuire, also owned some of the stock. Whitman led him then to the point of his talks with Sulzer on asphalt matters, and after numerous contradictions of himself the witness finally admitted that he understood that under the specifications for highway repair materials the products of the Barber company would enjoy a practical monopoly.

#### Had "Selling Commission."

In the same way the witness fought warily around the point as to whether his brother was in the employ of the Barber people, and while at first he insisted that his brother had left the employ of the company in 1911 he later admitted that he had "some selling commission" arrangement all the time.

"And that arrangement, which included a commission to you, was in effect throughout the Sulzer administration?"

"Yes, we have a joint banking account in which we deposit the money that comes to either of us under that arrangement."

"So you and your brother had a commission on every bit of asphalt sold to the State of New York by the Barber company?"

"Yes."

Inch by inch Whitman dragged from the reluctant witness the fact that the commission arrangement also applied to all asphalt and asphalt oil sold to any contractor on state work, and finally the fact that his brother had left the employ of the company in 1911 he later admitted that he had "some selling commission" arrangement all the time.

arrangement a commission of one-half cent on each gallon of either oil or asphalt sold.

#### Sales Good in 1913.

In addition they got a cent a gallon commission on all sales to state or contractors from the United States Asphalt Refining Company, and, McGuire admitted, the total of those sales in 1913 had been about 250,000 gallons. While his total commission, according to his own figures, would be almost \$5,000, McGuire insisted that he had received just the two checks, \$750 and \$900.

Whitman intimated by his questions that he had definite information that McGuire in his talk with Sulzer had denounced the Warner-Quinlan company and extolled the Barber company as the only concern that could meet the specifications, but McGuire dodged around the questions with surprising agility, falling back always when cornered into the phrase that he "couldn't recall" just what he had said to the Governor.

"Now, isn't it a fact that the Governor called on you for \$2,500 because the Barber company got the contracts?"

"I gave him that \$2,500 out of pure sympathy," McGuire responded. "I'll admit that I thought it might be a good thing for me to be known as a friend of the Governor."

"But no one knew of it, except the Governor, until you told it here on this witness stand yourself," Whitman commented.

That staggered McGuire for a minute, but he promptly fell back into what he evidently thought was his only safe answer to Whitman's searching queries, and he added: "Well, I was sorry for him, and that's all I recall."

Whitman went after him then on the question of just what he had done to earn the commission that the Barber company paid him, and McGuire said that his chief service had been in calling the Governor's attention to the specifications and urging him to hold contractors rigidly to them. He said then that he had also talked along the same line to Mr. Carlisle, to Mr. Ricker and to Mr. Burleigh, of the Highways Department. He added that he had told them that the Warner-Quinlan, the Johns-Manville and the American Asphalt and Rubber companies were all supplying inferior material.

#### Revises \$2,500 Explanation.

When the District Attorney brought him back to his \$2,500 contribution to Sulzer after the impeachment, McGuire offered a revised explanation about it in these words:

"After I gave him that money I realized that it was a good deal for me to give, and I told Arthur S. Johnson, the Barber sales agent, about it, and asked him to contribute one-half of it. A week or so afterward he sent me his check for \$750."

"Then that \$750 wasn't a commission from sales?" Whitman shot at him.

"Well, I don't recall whether I told him to take it out of the commissions."

"But you went to Johnson after you gave the \$2,500 to the Governor?"

"Yes," McGuire replied, "but I don't recall Mr. Ah—Johnson, that is, Mr. Ah—Richmond, I mean, Mr. Whitman, I don't recall whether that was commissions or not."

McGuire was probably more shaky at this point than at any time during the afternoon. He realized that he was contradicting his earlier account of the Barber check for \$750, and he was plainly worried as to whether he was involving himself in further trouble.

"Now, when the Governor asked you for that \$2,500, didn't he say that you and your brother had been making a good deal of money from contractors, and that the Barber company had been making a lot of money?"

McGuire insisted that Sulzer had not said anything except to ask for the \$2,500, and Whitman took up the matter of the work he had done in behalf of the United States Asphalt Refining Company.

"Did you know that theirs was the highest bid?" he asked.

"No, I didn't know that. I was to get one cent a gallon from them, and I asked Mr. Carlisle and others to buy their product."

Judge McAdoo interrupted the proceedings to ask McGuire as to the exact conversation with Johnson when he persuaded the Barber sales agent to contribute \$750 toward the \$2,500 contribution he had already made to Sulzer.

"I might have said that it might help us to make sales, and it might generally help us to help the Governor," McGuire said.

Whitman took up the conference between McGuire and Hennessy in the Hotel Utica, when, Hennessy testified, McGuire gave him the list of his contractor contributors.

McGuire began then a series of reluctant admissions which corroborated practically everything that Hennessy had previously testified to.

Even with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, which, McGuire admitted, he had named to Hennessy as a contributor of \$5,000, the witness insisted he could not recall who had given him the information. It was the same with the Kerbaugh contribution of \$5,000 and with the Tarvia company's contribution of the same amount, and the same with all contributions of which he had given information to Hennessy.

In a final effort to break through McGuire's stubborn insistence as to his lack of memory, the District Attorney went at him savagely with open references to his perjury which made McGuire wince.

#### Admits His Perjury.

"Your explanation of your previous statements is that when you testified before you deliberately perjured yourself, isn't it?" he asked.

"Well, I'm trying to tell the truth now," McGuire answered.

"And yet you can't recall the name of a single person who gave you any of this information?"

"No, I can't recall," said McGuire. "If I knew I'd tell you, because you'll find out anyway."

McGuire appealed to his lawyer, Mr. Wise, and said he wasn't feeling well, and the hearing was adjourned to next Friday afternoon.

The District Attorney arranged to subpoena the bank accounts of McGuire & Co., of George H. McGuire and the joint account of George H. and James K. McGuire, from Syracuse, for the next hearing, and a process server was sent to Albany to subpoena Arthur S. Johnson, the Barber sales agent.

Mr. Whitman said former Governor Dix would have the opportunity to take the stand at any time to give his explanation of McGuire's story involving him, but Sulzer, he intimated, would have to wait until the evidence disclosed his exact status.

#### Hearing on Aid for Widows.

The Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers, which was authorized by the Legislature to investigate the question of federal aid, has arranged for a public hearing Monday and Tuesday in the City Hall. Frank T. Tucker, Morris D. Waldman, Dr. E. T. Divine, Robert W. de Forest, Edmund H. Butler, Lillian D. Wald and Dr. James Riley are among those who will give testimony before the commission.

## Huerta Points to Napoleon as His Example in Message to Congress

"The Law Is Not Violated When You Save the Fatherland," He Quotes—Avoids Reference to United States, but Says Crisis Is at Hand.

Mexico City, Nov. 19.—President Huerta in his message to Congress tomorrow afternoon will quote Napoleon in justification of his arbitrary dissolution of the old Congress, and serve notice that he will ask the new Congress to grant him a political bill of health.

Not even a reference to international relations is made in the message. The document was read and briefly discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet today, the ministers agreeing with their chief that he had done well in not attempting to cover too much ground. The President confines himself entirely to a review of the incidents leading to the dissolution of the old Congress and justification for his act.

What may be regarded as a hint of the delicate situation which Mexico as a nation is occupying appears in the conclusion of the message, when he reminds the Congressmen that the moment is a solemn one and possibly decisive for the future of the nation. In this connection the President says that the eyes of all the people of Mexico, as well as those of the civilized world, are upon them.

The message closes with an expression of the hope that soon all Mexicans may be united and that all may join in the task of national reconstruction.

#### Prepare for Defence.

Speculation as to what President Wilson intends to do in the face of the Mexican difficulty was increased today by the knowledge that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American chargé d'affaires, had received new instructions from Washington to wait at his post for further orders, and that important matters were under consideration.

The announcement that a British squadron was coming to Mexican waters aroused keen interest, but the effect upon the Mexican mind was reassuring rather than otherwise, because the Mexican people continue to look upon Great Britain as a friend. In official quarters the dispatch of the squadron was styled an act of courtesy.

The foreign colonies in the Mexican capital are preparing to defend themselves in the event of disturbances in the city, and particularly should the final settlement be left to the Mexicans themselves. Sir Lionel Carden and Admiral von Hintze, the British and German ministers, respectively, have suggested to their nationals the advisability of perfecting some sort of defence organization.

No such advice has been given to the Americans, but committees are quietly working out a plan of defence, and it is possible that there will be formed a

## BRITISH SHIPS FORCE U. S. HAND IN MEXICO

Continued from first page.

United States and has decided to look after its own citizens and interests in Mexico without considering the course of this government.

The other is that the British government may know of some impending development in the Mexican situation, such as American intervention, for instance, which would make advisable the presence of British ships to look after British citizens and interests. Persons close to the President, however, say that he does not contemplate intervention, and that he believes that the problem will solve itself without the United States resorting to force.

#### No Warning by British.

As far as could be learned from State Department officials no intimation has come from England of an intention to send warships to Mexico. While England is perfectly free to send ships to Mexico if she desires, the circumstances would require, from the point of view of amity and concord, that intimation be given the State Department. When France sent a ship to Vera Cruz the State Department was notified, France recognizing the special interests of America. The Japanese government took similar precautions against any misunderstanding on the part of this government when a Japanese ship was ordered to the Pacific coast of Mexico.

There are indications that, despite the optimism expressed by some and despite protestations that drastic action is unlikely, there will be action soon of some kind. Senator Bacon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, visited the President today. Afterward he showed much activity at the Capitol, and urged that all members of his committee be present at a meeting to-morrow morning. He did not divulge the purpose of the meeting, but it no doubt has to do with the Mexican situation.

#### Break with Carranza Aids Huerta.

The possibility that the administration will endeavor to solve the situation by removing the embargo on arms for the rebels of Mexico is growing more remote. The news which has come from Juarez and Victoria of wholesale executions of prisoners is considered shocking, and now that so much publicity has been given to these tactics it is not thought probable that the proposal for giving arms to the Constitutionalists will be further considered. The Constitutionalists have often indulged in excesses, and it is known that there are reports at the State Department giving numerous instances of barbarous actions.

The breaking off of negotiations between Carranza and Dr. William Bayard Hale, known to be representing the government, provides a complication. It is evident that the rebels became convinced after their capture at Juarez that they were not so much in need of assistance from the United States as they previously thought they were. Concerning Dr. Hale's mission and its

general organization embracing the American, British, German and Austrian residents.

#### Accuses the Deputies.

Huerta's message calls attention to the alleged lack of harmony existing between the executive and judiciary, on the one hand, and the Chamber of Deputies on the other, prior to the dissolution, charging that the chamber attempted to frustrate the Executive, and explains that the Executive did all in his power to prevent a rupture and maintain good relations with Congress, yielding in more than one instance and attempting in many ways to bring about a more cordial feeling of co-operation.

According to General Huerta, "Congress became in fact the centre of revolutionary activity, a sort of open agency for northern rebels engaged with arms in slaughter and pillage, and what is worse still, in the task of bleeding the fatherland, to expose it, in its weakness and poverty, to danger from abroad; took an attitude of opposition against the government in the work it was attempting and invaded aggressively not only the province of the judicial power, but also that of the Executive, in order to second in this manner the nefarious activity of the rebels."

#### Calls His Action Noble.

The President says that he chose not to vacillate under these conditions, and resorted at last to the extreme measure of dissolving Congress, using the necessary rigor to face such a delicate situation, and called new elections. Defending his action, General Huerta says it will always be a noble act, and argues that in any case it is preferable to save the nation, even at the sacrifice of principles, than to preserve intact, at the expense of the people, the rigid, inert precept of justice, the utility of which may be open to controversy.

He quotes Napoleon to the effect that "The law is not violated when you save the fatherland."

He promises later to give Congress a detailed report of his acts in connection with the taking over of the direction of the departments of Finance, Interior and War.

Congress is asked if it considers the President's acts honest, patriotic and of service to give him its supreme sanction. But if not, it is invited to place the responsibility upon him, who deserves it, with the assurance that neither the President nor any of his secretaries will evade any sacrifice necessary in behalf of the welfare of the country.

apparent failure the State Department will say nothing.

It could not very well do so, in fact, so long as Mr. Bryan has never admitted that Dr. Hale's presence in Mexico is official. That it is, however, there can be no doubt. Carranza's step in telling Dr. Hale that he must present credentials if he wishes to carry on further negotiations goes far toward breaking down the hope of keeping up the division of interests in Mexico. One of the levers that might have been used in ousting Huerta, defiant toward American proposals, seems to be gone. Observers here believe that when Huerta hears that Carranza has broken off with Dr. Hale he will be still more encouraged in his course of continued defiance.

## AMERICANS FLEE AS TAMPICO NEARS FALL

City Sure To Be Taken, and Fear Is Expressed That It Will Be Sacked.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 19.—Tampico, Mexico, is surrounded by rebels in large numbers, and an attack is expected tonight, according to wireless reports received here from the British tank steamer Canfield, which sailed from Tampico for Galveston this morning. The message says that the rebels are within five miles of the port and are drawing nearer every hour.

Consternation has spread among the inhabitants as the marching rebels approach the city, and Americans are endeavoring to leave. Many of them are taking refuge on vessels in the harbor pending the attack. The battleship Nebraska and the gunboat Wheeling are anchored in the harbor and will protect Americans.

Tampico is near Victoria, which was captured this week, and is one of the most important ports on the Mexican coast. It is in a rich section which has heretofore been unmolested, and the fear that the city will be sacked if taken is expressed.

Reports say the Mexican garrison is too weak to withstand an onslaught of rebels and must fall. Wireless messages have been sent to ships sailing from here to Tampico yesterday calling for reports on conditions.

## BRITISH SQUADRON OFF FOR VERA CRUZ

3 Armored Cruisers Added to Formidable Fleet in Mexican Gulf—Lord Cowdray Sees Mr. Page.

Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov. 19.—The British cruiser squadron in West Indian waters last night received peremptory orders to proceed to Vera Cruz, and the vessels sailed at midnight.

The British cruiser squadron consists of the three armored cruisers Suffolk, Lancaster and Berwick, and is commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, whose flagship is the Suffolk. The three vessels are of the same type, displacing 9,800 tons. They each carry an armament of fourteen 6-inch, eight 12-pounder and three 3-pounder guns.

London, Nov. 19.—Great Britain decided

to send warships to Mexican waters from Barbados in order to protect British subjects should the necessity arise. The decision was arrived at by the British Foreign Office as a result of the general news published in the press of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in Mexico and of the advance of the Constitutionalists in the vicinity of the Vera Cruz railway. No special information has been received by the government here of any danger to its nationals, and it bases its change of policy on the accounts telegraphed to English newspapers from American sources.

Lord Cowdray, who possesses so many interests in Mexico, had a long conference at his own request with Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, this afternoon. Lord Cowdray afterward declined to reveal the precise subject under discussion, but it is generally surmised that he desired to obtain information as to how far his Mexican interests were endangered and wished to emphasize to the American Ambassador his denial of the report that he had given financial assistance to Provisional President Huerta.

## CARRANZA'S BLUFF FAILS WITH HALE

Parleys End When He Refuses to Answer Questions and Affects to Withdraw.

Nogales, Mexico, Nov. 19.—Conferences between William Bayard Hale, personal representative of President Wilson, and the Mexican Constitutionalists chiefs, were terminated abruptly today because General Carranza refused to answer certain questions propounded by President Wilson, and not as a result of the Mexican demand that Mr. Hale present his formal credentials.

This truth about the negotiations became known late today, when it also was made clear that the Constitutionalists had attempted a diplomatic coup which ended in utter collapse. General Carranza's special train to Hermosillo was scheduled to leave at noon, but it was 3:45 before it finally drew out, and then Escudero and Bonillas, Carranza's chief advisers, were not on board.

It developed that the insurgents had confidently expected a message from the American representative, making concessions. Immediately after the train left Bonillas called on Mr. Hale at the consulate, but Mr. Hale apparently had made his last communication to the Constitutionalists, and he made it clear that he would deal with nobody but Carranza himself.

Mr. Hale left Nogales at a late hour tonight, and it is believed that he returned to Tucson. Escudero and Bonillas, however, were not aware of his departure until after he had gone.

## SULZER PROBES 'RAIDERS'

Highway Reform by Dynamite, Charges G. A. Lewis.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—The report of the committee on public institutions made to the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections today by the chairman, George A. Lewis, a former member of the Board of Parole for State Prisoners, contained a vigorous attack upon ex-Governor Sulzer and a committee of inquiry into public institutions appointed by him.

Chairman Lewis characterized the investigating committee's work as "reform by dynamite" and "sensational raiding," and declared that the funds misappropriated in connection with state highway work amounted to more than enough to place state institutions on the footing they occupied a year ago.

## OSBORNE BEGINS HIS WAR ON GRAFT

Even Tammany, It Is Declared, Will Aid—\$10,000 Said To Be His Fee.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Albany, Nov. 19.—James W. Osborne notified Governor Glynn this afternoon that he would accept the commission of special investigator and would start on a statewide graft trail at once.

He has engaged permanent headquarters at the Hotel Ten Eyck and will spend the next few days in studying the data before him. Arthur T. Warner, his law partner, who has assisted him on nearly all of his previous investigations, will be his chief aid.

Governor Glynn has told Mr. Osborne that he can have every possible assistance within the power of the state to give him, and that even Tammany Hall will not only offer no hindrance, but will help out. A prominent Tammany man in Albany to-night declared that the 14th street organization had adopted the slogan of "Clean out the grafters!" He protested that Tammany was sincere.

"We are going before the people with a clean record next year," he said. It is expected that Governor Glynn will appoint Mr. Osborne both an investigator under the Moreland act and a Deputy Attorney General. Under the Moreland act he could only investigate appointed state officials, while as a Deputy Attorney General he could investigate anything he chose.

The Tammany alacrity to get on the Osborne wagon, it is explained by some, is due to the belief that the Hennessy accusations will not bear the light of a searching probe, and that a careful inquiry into them will bring discredit to those responsible for the overwhelming defeat of Tammany at the last election.

Mr. Osborne says he will carry out the Governor's desire not to interfere with the investigation being conducted by District Attorney Whitman in New York.

The situation in regard to alleged graft in the Highway Department will probably be the first matter taken up. Many politicians here to-night are predicting that State Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle is slated to go. No charge of wrongdoing can be made against Mr. Carlisle, but they say he is not the man for the place.

It is understood that Mr. Osborne's fee for the investigation has been fixed at \$10,000.

## DIX AT NO CONFERENCES

Says He Paid His Own Expenses and Contributed Nothing.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Albany, Nov. 19.—Ex-Governor Dix said to-night that he knew nothing about any conferences at which campaign contributions were discussed.

"When I was nominated," he said, "I announced that I would not accept a dollar from any one, so that I would be under obligations to nobody. I provided all my own personal expenses and contributed nothing to the state committee. The state committee, of course, arranged and paid for my speaking tours throughout the state. I was at the Democratic headquarters only once after my nomination, and knew nothing about any conference at which campaign contributions were discussed."

Arthur S. Johnson, whose name was brought into the inquiry today by George H. McGuire, was not in Albany. His wife says she doesn't know where he is.

## SAYS WIRETAPPERS PAID POLICE GRAFT

"Al" Cohen, Formerly Detective, Tells of Collecting for His Captain.

## GOT SHARE OF THEIR PICKINGS

Story Corroborates Confessions Received by Whitman from Other Sources.

A strong corroboration of confessions made to District Attorney Whitman concerning the payment of graft to police officials by wiretapping bands was told yesterday by "Al" Cohen, a former detective. For more than two hours Cohen, in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Frederick Groehl and a stenographer, went over his dealings with the wiretapping bands, representing the police in the collection of graft which eventually found its way higher up.

Following this, Cohen went to the District Attorney's office and for an hour went over what he had told to the prosecutor's assistant. Except for a minor detail, which concerned an amount of money paid, his story substantiated in detail that of George McRae, Carter, George Tarbeaux and "Mickey" Shea.

Cohen is alleged to have told the District Attorney how Simon Jones, a Pittsford man, was fleeced out of \$20,000. Cohen said he received \$2,000 from the gang and gave half of it to a police captain now retired. This was in October, 1912, Cohen said. The early part of that month Cohen was approached, he said, by one of the gang and asked to fix things up with the police in view of the arrival in the city of a "good thing." The regular go-between was another man, Cohen said, but the deal was considered by the gang too important to trust him with it.

Cohen said that prior to his retirement from the force, in February, 1911, he had frequently acted in a similar capacity, but since he had retired he thought it advisable to take the matter over with a police captain to find out the lay of the land. According to Cohen, the captain in question told him that everything was all right and he could act in behalf of the wiretappers.

"Of course," Cohen quoted him, "you know I do not get it all. I am only handling this for some one else."

After Jones, of Pittsford, was fleeced and Cohen received \$2,000, an additional \$500 was paid to the captain by the gang. Of the \$2,000 Cohen admitted he got half. Who the man was to whom the captain said he was to give it.

About two weeks ago, Cohen said, he realized that he was in bad, and he told the captain that he did not want to be made the goat, and would tell what he knew. Receiving no satisfactory reply, he decided to unshrink himself to Mr. Whitman.

Previous to the Jones transaction Cohen admitted, it is said, that he acted in a similar capacity for wiretappers, and said he collected for a police inspector who at one time was connected with the Detective Bureau.

The confession of Cohen is considered by District Attorney Whitman to be the most important step yet taken toward the tracing of the wiretapping graft to the "man higher up." In addition to the story's being corroborative of those already